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INTRODUCTION.



IN describing different countries, the geographer is obliged to adopt terms that are peculiar to the science he teaches. We shall, therefore, give our readers the following short explanation of those which are the principal.

Continent. This word signifies a grand portion of the earth, which is not divided by any principal sea or ocean, as the continent, of France, Germany, &c.

Island. This means a piece of land, or country, surrounded by water, as Great Britain.

Bay. Means a large part of the sea which runs into the land, where it is generally sheltered from the storms to which the ocean is exposed, as the Bay of Bengal.

Gulph. This word is meant to express a larger bay, as the Gulf, or Gulph, of Mexico.

Promontory. Is a continuity of high land which stretches into the sea, or ocean.

Cape. This is the extreme point of the promontory, as the Cape of Good Hope.

Peninsula. Is a piece of land surrounded by water, excepting a narrow neck of land, as all South America would be, were

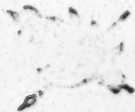
INTRODUCTION.

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or it not joined to North America by the
eat narrow part of land called the isthmus of
Darien.

sea, *Straits.* Is the narrow part of a sea
ge- which divides an island from the conti-
ich nent, as the Straits of Dover.

gal. *Lake.* Is a large piece of water extend-
ress ing some miles, without ebbing or flowing,
of as the Lake of Winander-mere.







EUROPE.

THIS quarter of the world derives its superiority from the potency of its states,

the extent of its commerce, the purity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the great number, beauty and excellent policy of its cities. Its length from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Obi, in Muscovy, exceeds 3800 miles; while its breadth, from Cape Mapatan, in Morea, to the most northern point in Norway, is 800.

Europe is bounded on the north by the Frozen Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic, by the Mediterranean sea on the south, and on the east by Asia.

In our little Geography of Europe we shall begin with those countries which form the continent.



FRANCE.



A FRENCH LADY of QUALITY.

THE kingdom of France has been distinguished for its arts, sciences, and elegant refinements. It is calculated to contain 220 leagues in length, and as many in breadth.

S P A I N.



A SPANISH GENTLEMAN.

THIS country, which joins France, is a peninsula, that is washed by the Atlantic ocean on one side, and the Mediterranean sea on the other.

P O R T U G A L.



A PORTUGUESE MERCHANT.

THIS kingdom joins Spain, and is in extent about 300 miles long, and 100 broad.

I T A L Y.



AN ITALIAN LADY.

THIS country, which is a peninsula, runs to a great extent into the Mediterranean sea. It is 600 miles long, and about 200 broad in the widest part.

GERMANY.



A GERMAN NOBLEMAN.

THIS extensive country possesses long tracts of level land, wood, vallies, and mountains. Along the banks of their rivers they have very fruitful fields and meadows.

P O L A N D.



A POLISH NOBLEMAN.

THIS country has the means of obtaining the produce of other places by the exchange of linen and leather, which are the two principal articles they manufacture.

P R U S S I A.



A PRUSSIAN HUSSAR.

THE kingdom of Prussia is 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is well situated for foreign trade.

BOHEMIA.



A LADY of BOHEMIA.

THE climate of this kingdom is not considered so wholesome as that of Germany, the soil and productions are much the same.

HUNGARY.



A LADY OF HUNGARY.

THE extent of this country is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The climate is supposed to be more healthy in the northern than the southern provinces.

SWITZERLAND.



A MARKET GIRL OF GENEVA.

THE air of Switzerland is cold on the mountains and warm in the vallies, which, being very fruitful and well cultivated, form a romantic contrast with the frozen Alps.

HOLLAND.



A MERCHANT'S WIFE going to MARKET.

THE temperature of the air in this country is damp, and filled with gross fogs, which rise from the moorish land lying between the mouths of the principal rivers, the Rhine and the Maese.

RUSSIA.



A RUSSIAN LADY.

THIS empire, which extends both into Europe and Asia, is about 1500 miles in length, and 1100 in breadth.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.



A TURKISH NOBLEMAN.

THIS country, which extends itself into Europe, Asia, and Africa, is 1000 miles in length, and 900 in breadth.

DENMARK.



A DANISH WARRIOR.

THE extent of this kingdom is 240 miles long, and 180 broad. The products of their soil they exchange for those of more luxuriant climates, from which they derive all the comforts of life.

S W E D E N.



A SWEDISH WOMAN.

SWEDEN is composed of seven large provinces, but two of these have lately been added to the Russian empire. Stockholm is its capital.

LAPLAND.



A LAPLANDER.

LAPLAND is the most northerly part of Europe, the climate is excessively cold, and the land is covered with snow eight or nine months in the year.

ENGLAND.



AN ENGLISH SAILOR.

THIS island is about 360 miles in length and its greatest breadth about 300. It contains forty counties, twenty-six cities, and

172 boroughs, beside the twelve counties of Wales. London is the metropolis.

The soil of this island produces good corn, fruit, roots, timber, and pasturage. This kingdom abounds with cattle, and it is possessed of mines of tin and coals and mineral wells.

The English people, with their native productions, have enriched themselves by their manufacture and commerce so amply, as to render them the most formidable in war, and prosperous in peace.

SCOTLAND.



AN HIGHLANDER.

THIS part of Great Britain is about 300 miles long, and 150 broad. It contains thirty-three shires and counties, in which is the metropolis of Edinburgh.

IRELAND.



A LADY OF FASHION.

IRELAND is an island, which is now united under the same government as England. It is 285 miles long, and 160 broad.

ASIA.



THIS extensive part of the globe is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north,

the Pacific Ocean on the east, the Indian Ocean on the south, and the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa on the south-west, while the Archipelago, the Euxine, and Mediterranean Seas separate it from Europe on the north-west.

It consists of three grand portions, viz.
1. The empire of China, Chinese Tartary, and the Oriental Islands. 2. India, Usbec Tartary, Calmuck Tartary and Siberia. 3. Persia, Arabia, Astracan, Circassian Tartary, and Turkey in Asia. The whole extent of this quarter of the globe is 4800 miles from east to west, and 4300 from north to south.

TURKEY IN ASIA.



A BASHAW.

THIS extensive empire is 1000 miles long, and 800 broad. The soil is extremely fertile, and abounds with vegetable, animal, and mineral productions.

ARABIA.



AN ARABIAN WOMAN.

THIS country, to which we owe the preservation of arts and sciences, is 1300 miles in length, and 1200 in breadth.

PERSIA.



A PERSIAN LADY.

THIS country is possessed of considerable manufactures of painted cotton, silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, and embroideries, which the English and other nations traffick with them for.

B 5

CHINA.



A CHINESE MANDRINE.

BESIDE the vegetable and animal productions common to Asia, China has, peculiar to itself, the tea, the ginseng, tallow and paper-trees. It is also famed for its rhubarb and other excellent drugs.

TARTARY.



A CRIM TARTAR.

THIS extensive region exceeds in length 4000 miles, and in breadth 2400. One part called Circassia, is much esteemed for its pleasing situation, clear rivers, and delicious fruits.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.



A WOMAN OF SIBERIA.

THE situation of the Russian empire in Asia is partly included in that of Tartary, to which power several of its territories formerly belonged.

INDIA in GENERAL.



A BLACK SULTANESS.

THIS once fortunate country, which has in all periods enriched the world, is divided into two parts. One contains the pe-

insula beyond the Ganges, and the other the empire of Indostan, which contains the main land and the peninsula within the Ganges.

INDOSTAN.



A FEMALE OF INDOSTAN.

THIS celebrated empire of the Great Mogul, so much fallen from its ancient eminence of splendour and prosperity, and now tributary to a company of English merchants, forms the second division of India.

J A P A N.



A LADY of JAPAN.

AMONG the Oriental Islands, those of Japan particularly deserve notice, being inhabited by a people, whose industry we have daily opportunities of admiring.

BOMBAY.



A LADY of BOMBAY.

THIS island lies near the Malabar coast, and is subject to the English, whom it presents with a good harbour when the stated winds, called the monsoons, render the coast of Coromandel too dangerous for navigation.

AFRICA:

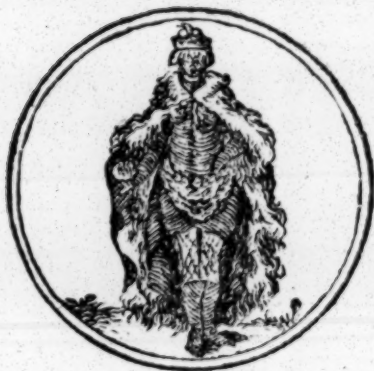


THIS third division of the globe is a peninsula, joined to Asia by a neck of land,

called the isthmus of Sues. Its extent is 4300 miles long, and 3500 broad.

Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Europe ; on the east by the isthmus of Sues, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, which divide it from Asia ; on the south by the Southern Ocean ; and on the west by the great Atlantic Ocean, which parts it from America.

Great part of this quarter of the world being composed of sandy deserts, which are so intolerably hot to Europeans as to prevent their having that access to them which is necessary to a competent knowledge of their policy or produce. Very little of Africa is therefore known but the coasts and islands.



THE DRESS of an HOTTENTOT WOMAN.

THESE people called Hottentots inhabit that part of Africa near the Cape of Good Hope.

E G Y P T.



A LADY of EGYPT.

THE climate of this country, although naturally hot, enjoys a happy temperature from the overflowing of the river Nile, whose waters possess such a principle of fertilization, that all the lands it waters are luxuriant in their produce.

The STATES of BARBARY.



One of the GUARDS of the EMPEROR of
MOROCCO.

THE States of Barbary are, Morocco,
Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; but the chief
state is Morocco, which is 500 miles long,
and 480 broad.

AFRICAN ISLANDS in the INDIAN OCEAN.



AN AFRICAN NEGRO.

THE African islands in the Indian Ocean are, Babel-Mandel, Zoratara or Soratara, the Comora islands, Mauritius or Mortius, Bourbon, and Madagascar.

AFRICAN ISLANDS in the ATLANTIC
OCEAN.

A NEGRO SLAVE of St. JAGO.

THE African islands in the Atlantic Ocean are, St. Helena, Ascension, St. Matthew, the Cape Verd islands, and Goree.

The CANARIES and MADEIRAS.



AFRICAN MERCHANT of the CANARIES.

THE Canary islands, which, from their charming aspect and real value, were anciently called the Fortunate Islands. The Madeiras are three in number, the largest of which is 95 miles long, and 50 broad.

Geography.
A M E R I C A.



THIS quarter, discovered by Columbus,
called the New World, is separated from

Europe and Africa, by the Atlantic on the east, and from Asia by the Pacific Ocean on the west.

Its length, as far as yet discovered, exceeds 9000 miles, its breadth is 3690.

As this quarter of the globe extends through so many climates, both north and south of the equator, it possesses a variety of temperature. It feels all the rigour of cold, the violence of heat, and mildness of both these extremes, moderating each other according to the different latitudes of this immense continent.

The countries of these regions are exceedingly numerous. It has to boast some of the most noble rivers and fertile islands.

NEW NORTH BRITAIN, or NOVA
SCOTIA.

A MOUNTAIN INDIAN.

THIS country, comprehending Labrador, which lies round Hudson's Bay, was originally inhabited by the Esquimaux Indians, who still possess the wilder part of it.

C A N A D A.



CHRISTIANOUX WOMAN OF NORTH
AMERICA.

THIS province is now in possession of
the English, who carry on a great trade in
furs, which they purchase of the natives,

NEW ENGLAND.



AN INDIAN CHIEF of NORTH AMERICA.

THE soil of New England is tolerably fertile, and produces vegetables, flax, and such fruits as ours in the greatest perfection,

NEW-YORK.



A MOHAWK INDIAN.

THIS province is 300 miles long, but scarcely 60 broad in any part of it. The country abounds in corn and cattle.

Here the inhabitants employ themselves in the cod and whale fisheries.

P E N S Y L V A N I A :



A DELAWARE INDIAN.

THIS country is 300 miles long, and 240 broad. The famous city of Philadelphia is its capital.

VIRGINIA.



A NOBLE VIRGINIAN.

VIRGINIA, so called from its being discovered in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the first country planted by the English in America,

The CAROLINAS and GEORGIAS.



A COUGHNOWAGA WOMAN.

THE produce of North Carolia is chiefly tobacco. South Carolina affords great quantities of rice and cotton. Georgia produces mostly the same commodity.

TERRA FIRMA and PERU.



A PERUVIAN PRINCE.

TERRA FIRMA contains ten provinces.
The capital city is Panama.

Peru is upwards of 1000 miles long, and
500 broad. The famous city of Lima is
its capital.

Geography.

CHILI and PARAGUAY.



A SPANISH LADY of CHILI.

CHILI is 1200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. St. Jago is its capital.

Paraguay is reckoned to be 1600 miles long and 1000 broad.

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA.



KING of FLORIDA.

THESE countries are very fruitful, and yield, besides the productions common to North America, almost all those of the West-Indies.

OLD AND NEW MEXICO.



A MEXICAN WOMAN.

LOGWOOD and bamboo canes are the chief commodities of Mexico. They have all sorts of wild beasts, but had none that were tame until they were sent them by the Europeans.

BRAZIL AND GUIANA.



A BRAZILIAN CHIEF.

BRAZIL affords sugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, and the valuable dying wood which bears its name.

The rivers of Amazon and Oronoque bound Guiana,

BRITISH ISLANDS IN THE WEST
INDIES.

A FEMALE NEGRO of JAMAICA

THE names of the British islands are
Jamaica, St. Christopher, Montserrat, Do-
minica, and Grenada.

FRENCH, DUTCH, AND DANISH
WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.



A NEGRO SLAVE OF MARTINICO.

THE names of these islands are Marti-
nico, Curazo, Eustatia, St. Thomas, and
St. Croix.

SPANISH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.



A SPANIARD of CUBA.

THE names of the Spanish islands are Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto-Rica, the Virgin isles, Trinidad, and Margaretta.

OTAHEITE; OR, KING GEORGE
THE THIRD'S ISLAND.



A FEMALE OF OTAHEITE.

THIS little island, which lies in the
South Sea, is extremely fruitful: it affords

bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, yams, custard-apples, sugar-canes, wild indigo, ginger, termeric, &c. but neither grain, fruit, or vegetables resembling those of Europe.

The domestic animals of Otaheite are little hogs and small slothful dogs: there are besides ducks, green doves, blue pigeons, cuckoos, king-fishers, herons, parroquets, turtles, ants, &c.

The inhabitants live in the vallies, or level lands, near the sea.

The houses are built without order, and are irregularly scattered, having each a plantation. They sit on the ground at their meals, and having leaves spread as their table-cloth.

THE END:

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